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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881. NUMBER 59.

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43d. ANNIVERSARY 43d.

OF THE

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Orators of the Day

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ROSES.

By soft showers and sunlight fed,
Nature's art discloses,
Pink and white and royal red,
A word of blushing roses.
Wandering at their own sweet will,
They paint the dullest places,
Or lean across the window sill
With love-compelling faces.
Such a grace about them clings,
Such an odor hovers,
That these wild and wayward things,
Count us all their lovers.
Bloom, O roses! rank and sweet;
May no worm o'ertake you!
June is only half complete
Till the sunbeams wake you.

SPEECH OF ASSEMBLYMAN H. H. TUTHILL.

ALBANY, July 18, 1881.

Had it not been for the forcible and truthful speech of Assemblyman H. H. Tuthill, of Cayuga, today's Senatorial Convention would have been an exceedingly tame affair. It was the interesting feature of the day. Mr. Tuthill's speech was evidently carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. He said:

Mr. President—It has been my clear conviction from the commencement of this contest to the present hour that a caucus of the republican members of both houses of the Legislature should be regularly called; that we, as republicans, should be bound by its action, and that no satisfactory result could be reached without this proceeding as a condition precedent. This has been the unalterable basis of my action from the beginning, and there is no recorded incident in the political history of the republican party or any other party in this State that antagonizes the position thus assumed and consistently maintained. This position has not been, nor can it be, seriously controverted. If its soundness needed any demonstration the events of the last seven weeks have certainly furnished it. Had the regularly constituted authorities seen fit to have pursued that course we might for the last seven weeks have been at our homes and at our business. This long and weary struggle would have been avoided and the republican party would have been saved the mortification of the disgraceful scandals which have been fastened upon it, the evil effects of which we must equally bear and which will be equally regretted by those who advised a different course equally with those who are responsible for it. Into this contest has been intruded the most unreasonable pretences, seeking to confuse the issue and to misrepresent every phase of the pending controversy. We have been told that the resigning Senators purposely threw the control of the United States Senate into the hands of the democrats, and this foolish cry has become nauseating by repetition. In a calm and dispassionate letter to the Executive they stated the circumstances environing them and in general terms their reasons for resigning. That letter will remain to be read long after the passion shall have been hushed. Read it carefully, my carping critic, and tell me is there anything in that to reproach them for? Here are our commissions. The Legislature is largely republican. It is in session. According to time honored usage you will name our successors. This was their message to us. Is there anything wrong or even disrespectful in this? Not at all. If they were persuaded by trusted friends to allow the use of their names for re-election or for vindication wherein have they embarrassed us? It was the Senate Caucus Committee whose hands were upborne by a faction that shocked all true republicans everywhere by a stubborn refusal to perform the only duty for which they were created. On another occasion I properly characterized this refusal to conform to the time honored usage and truly stated its object. True, if the United States Senate were today called together it would be democratic. So it would have been on the day Senator Blaine resigned. So it would have been when Mr. Windom resigned. So it would have been when Senator Kirkwood resigned, and so it would have been when Senator Garfield resigned. But no faction of the republican Legislature of Maine, of Minnesota, of Iowa or of Ohio undertook to overthrow the time honored usage of all parties. In the usual decent and orderly way individual preferences were submitted to the arbitrament of a caucus and harmony of choice promptly ensued. So it would have been here. One hour of common fairness, in honest methods, would have saved us these weeks of contention and the State the disgrace of painful and damning disclosures.

THE TIME TO ADJOURN.

When at the beginning it was found that a faction ruled the hour it was time to adjourn. When a vigilant and unprincipled lobby by the black art of bribery had taken the field and thousands of dollars were traced from the banks to the pockets of their colaborers, with all the attendant suspicious circumstances, it was time to adjourn. When the Grand Jury, on ample testimony, had relieved an investigating committee of all painful duty, by indicting a half dozen of the ringleaders in this unholy crusade for offences punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, it was time to call a halt, it was time to adjourn. When a certain candidacy, while yet holding a majority vote of republicans, was so smirched with bribery as to render its support impossible, and the trick of an irregular caucus, with the secret purpose of its withdrawal, was played, it was time to adjourn. When two honored members of the House of Representatives were named, whose election would inevitably give over that House to democratic control, it was time to adjourn. When one-half of that fatal programme was completed it was time to adjourn; and now before going further in that fatal direction it is time to call a halt—it is time to adjourn. This proceeding which seeks to give over the House of Representatives to the control of the democrats, is, beyond question, the most stupid blunder in political history. It is the folly of madness and the madness of folly. When this contest had so completly debauched certain participants, and they had become so low and degraded as to be willing to allow themselves to be advertised as step ledder sneaks and transom peeping spies, in order to give the color of truth and currency to a weak invention and base slander against an honest citizen, it was time to adjourn. This infamy was never surpassed, except, perhaps, by those who pledged their word at Utica and bartered it at Chicago, only that they might wreak their spite upon the most illustrious soldier of the country, whose only fault was and is that he possessed that intense common sense and intrepid valor which enabled him in the dark days of supreme trial to be the savior of his country. While honor is held in esteem by mankind these infamies will not down at men's bidding.

WHY NOT ADJOURN?

Why not adjourn? Can you not trust your Governor to call you together, if need be, after reason shall have resumed its sway? If not, cannot you trust the people? Who are the people, that you cannot trust them? When did you learn that you could not trust Roscoe Conkling to go to the people? Was it in 1872, when a faction took the republican party by the throat and sought to strangle it? Have you forgotten how, in that dark and perilous period, his surpassing eloquence and unmatched campaign saved the day? Have you forgotten the grand blows he dealt, and how "Jove's thunderbolts" fell thick and fast upon the enemy? They have not forgotten it if you have. The enemies of the republican party within and without were then his enemies. Have they so continued, and, if so, why? Were you afraid to trust him to go to the people last autumn? Were you afraid to trust him before the people of Ohio and Indiana in that critical October election, when every republican heart yearned for a much needed victory? When it was everywhere confessed that the electoral vote of New York was absolutely essential for the election of Garfield were you afraid to give the flag into his keeping? Did he bear it to victory and return it to you unsoiled and resplendent? Are you afraid to see the white plume of Navarre again waving in the forefront of battle? When did you learn that you could not trust your Governor, or the people, or Senator Conkling, to go to the people? Why, ignoring all party usage and the incalculable importance of republican ascendancy in the national Legislature, must we blindly press on to the impending catastrophe? "With malice toward none, with charity for all," I have no disposition to fight this battle over and over again. But in the name of common justice I insist, sir, that the responsibility of this long-continued, ill-starred and tragical farce shall be placed where it properly belongs. While so insisting let it be confessed that some results of priceless value to the Commonwealth have been achieved. The notorious headquarters and den of corruptionists, gamblers and lobbyists, where legislation has so long been bought and sold, has been invaded by the wrong arm of the law, and several of that corrupt gang have been indicted for their crimes by a jury of their countrymen. This alone will go far toward securing to the people's representatives freedom from molestation by the tools and agents of bribery; and thus, by their conviction and incarceration, will disappear the shame and disgrace of an organized band of criminals, openly plying their infamous trade in the very shadow of the Capitol. Again, some of that select-coterie of editors, who have from the first arrayed themselves in opposition to the time honored usages of the party and sought, regardless alike of truth, common fairness and all decency of statement, to infuse into this contest the very "gall of bitterness" and to misrepresent it in all of its essential features, have naturally and by the gift of continuance, drifted into the position of apologists for notorious lobbyists, and defenders of corrupt and shameless men whom they have heretofore so justly denounced. The people have thus be led to perceive that if a man is brainless and vicious his opinions are entitled to special consideration simply because he happens to be perched upon an editorial stool, and they will all the more fully appreciate the just and salutary influence of cultured editors, who, guided by conscience, win the honorable position of popular guides. It will, therefore, be seen that, while some good has been accomplished, the dangerous precedent sought to be established by the Senate Caucus Committee ought to have been strangled and stamped out before this shameful incident was allowed to pass into party-history, so that never again would a republican caucus committee be found to betray its trust.

"THE ONE CAUSE."

This betrayal of trust, sir, is the "one cause" of all our woes, and to it is directly chargeable this long and tedious contest, and to this alone is due the many weary weeks of personal sacrifice made by the people's representatives. While taking my stand upon an impregnable position, in accord with party honor and party usage, I have found myself supported and confirmed by the Jeffersonian standard of fitness in my candidate. Is he honest? Is he capable? Let every man answer to his own conscience. I answer to mine. Out of all this sea of detraction, out of the surging and seething pool of unjust criticism there rises no breath to cloud the honor or integrity of Roscoe Conkling and the world confesses his matchless ability. Influenced by these convictions, every sentiment of honor, every manly impulse prompts me, while unbound by caucus decree, to maintain the position deliberately assumed at the beginning against insatiate clamor and the "loose expectorance of speech," and whoever falters and whoever taints, having seen my duty clearer from day to day, if every tongue but mine were palsied, I should raise my voice alone in the faithful performance of that duty, and affirm the greatness of the stainless citizen, the illustrious statesman and, the matchless orator under whose wise and skillful leadership the republicans of the State have won so many and such signal victories. I vote for Roscoe Conkling.

A MARE'S NEST.

Our esteemed friend Jastremski, of the Baton Rouge Capitolian, seemingly so anxious to convict those Democrats of Louisiana who advocate liberal ideas, liberal tenets and liberal conduct in the party, of a bearing towards and a coalition with Republicanism, has jumped to a conclusion, in the matter of the LOUISIANIAN'S (Rep.) invitation to us to enter the Republican ranks which our answer to that expression of hospitable welcome does not warrant. We only ask our friend to simply give the public our answer. We have never asked the young men to "unificate on a political platform of our own"—which much of our friend's article, is in great injustice to us. If we are to discuss the question we do not propose to misquote our confrere, and now that he may not misunderstand our position, we reprint, for the third time, our platform, and ask him in all seriousness to address himself directly—to his position thereto.

We have no objection to our friend following the bent of his inclination, we contend, with the same right he does, against us, that he has no right under the sun to read us in or out of any party. We claim to be a Democrat, we have proven that by works and not words, but we have never yet, even while carrying our musket and doing our duty as a common soldier, as well as we knew how, yielded to the pernicious doctrines of State Sovereignty or of slavery. We have our opinions now on those questions, and they cannot be changed. If Democracy means a continuation of the struggle for those things, then we do not understand the tenets of the party. If it does not, we submit the following as our opinion of what it should struggle for:

1st. We recognize the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land.

2nd. We recognize certain local and necessary rights as appertaining to States as component and indissoluble parts of a great and mighty whole. Call it Union or Nation.

3d. We deny that these States have any rights which can, do or may conflict with the power, will or authority of the grand whole. That this is a government of the people and not of States.

4th. We reject, as incompatible with the success of the theory—that human governments have for their object the welfare and happiness of the people—what is known as a strict construction of the supreme authority, the Constitution of the United States. In our opinion, its provisions should be construed in spirit, and not in letter; nay, even by just inference when it will attain the great ends and needs of society.

5th. We accept the results of the war in good faith, and insist that all men should exercise free citizenship and a free vote without let or hindrance.

6th. We are for gold and silver as the metallic basis of a paper currency, and we recognize the National Banks and their system, as the proper vehicles and mode of furnishing to commerce and trade that currency.

7th. We are for the expenditure of public monies and public domain for the benefit of the public. To harbors, rivers and railroads, if they benefit the public.

8th. We are for the protection of American industry—whether in the fields, factories or mines.

9th. We are for public schools and any amount of taxation and public appropriation to attain public education.

10th. We are for a rigid and honest assessment, and an inflexible and prompt collection of taxes.

11th. We insist that the honor of a public debt is higher than the honor of a private obligation, if such thing can be, and that all such debts should be acknowledged and paid to the utmost farthing.

12th. We recognize the expression of the judiciary as the last and binding expression of civil society, and its authory should never be resisted or bemeaned.

13th. Sectionalism is the bane and curse of American society, and should be uprooted from the land.

14th. We insist that American citizens shall be protected in all their recognized legal and personal rights at home and abroad.

15th. Capital should be left to work its own profit. And we favor the encouragement and fostering, by National as well as Local government, of commerce, manufactories and immigration.

16th. We oppose religious interference in civil matters, and will resist all Sunday or prohibition laws as unjust and exclusive. Every man has a right to eat, drink and enjoy himself, subject only to the general laws of society.

17th. Public position should be the reward of public confidence, founded on the honesty and intelligence of the candidate; not on account of his color or his political predelictions.—People's Vindicator.

POLITICAL.

CONKLING'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

New York, July 23.—When Mr. Conkling received a dispatch advising him of the election of Mr. Lapham, at Albany, he immediately sent the following telegram:

New York, July 23.—To Hon. J. Armstrong, Member of the Assembly, Albany: The heroic constancy of the Spartan band, which has so long stood for principle and truth, has my deepest gratitude and admiration. Born down by forbidden and abhorrent forces and agencies, which never before had sway in the Republican party, in memory their courage will long live in the highest honor. The near future will vindicate their wisdom and crown them with approval. Please ask them all for me to receive my most grateful acknowledgements. ROSCOE CONKLING.

HURRAH FOR HANCOCK.

Albany, July 23.—The walls of the Assembly chambers were this morning adorned with handsomely decorated and executed placards reading: For President in 1884, Winfield Scott Hancock.

SENATOR LAPHAM RECEIVES AN OVATION AT HIS HOME IN CANANDALGUA.

Anburn, July 23.—Senator Lapham, en route to his home in Canandalgua, was met at the depot at 4 o'clock to-day and serenaded. He said:

My Friends—I thank you very sincerely for this compliment. In view of the intelligence we have this afternoon I meet you with somewhat saddened feelings. I have only time now to say my prayer to God is that the dastardly effort to add the name of President Garfield to the roll of martyrs may prove abortive, and that he may be restored to health and the duties of his high office.

He then re-entered the car amid enthusiastic applause.

WHAT TO TEACH GIRLS.

Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to prepare a nourishing diet. Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to bake bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the apothecary's account. Teach them that one dollar is a hundred cents, that one only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income, and all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays greater lustre than fifty consuptive beauties. Teach them to wear strong shoes. Teach them to purchase, and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them that they ruin God's images by wearing strong bodices. Teach them good common sense, self-trust, self-help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working dress is a better object of our esteem than a dozen haughty, finely dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasure of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting and all other arts; but consider them as secondary objects only. Teach them that a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage and that wild flowers are a worthy object of admiration. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances and to use only "yes" or "no" in good earnest. Teach them that happiness of matrimony depends neither on external appearances nor on wealth, but on the man's character. Have you instructed your daughters in these particulars and have they comprehended these principles? Fearlessly allow them to marry; they will make their way through the world.—Translated from the German.

BETTER HAVE KEPT STILL.

A Russian student of good birth and brilliant promise was engaged to the eldest daughter of a respectable St. Petersburg family, and they were to be married on the Wednesday in Easter week. On Easter Monday the student called upon his intended bride, and when they were alone informed her that he belonged to the Nihilist party, but that he had no doubt of her devotion to him and felt certain that he should find her a faithful companion in his revolutionary career. The girl replied that she loved him better than all the world, but that, if he persisted in his course she could not live with him, though without him she should die of grief. She was so resolute that the young man drew a dagger to terrify her. She left the room and her sweetheart rushed from the house. The girl fell in a swoon, and was found in this condition by her mother, who could get no reply to her questions. The girl went to her own room and took poison. Her act was discovered in time to send for a physician; but it was too late to save her life, although her parents managed at last to draw from her the true cause of her suicide. The girl died, and the Nihilist student is now in the hands of the police.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

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☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealer,—Ellis, opposite Postoffice.

AGENTS.

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Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, , Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The roster of that crack military Company, Attucks Guards, crowded out for want of space. It will appear in our next.

The celebration of the JEUNES AMIS, at the Magnolia Garden on Aug. 1st., should be largely patronized. For full particulars see local column.

The infernal machines captured recently by the British Government is causing much comment: but they are not more infernal than the revolver of an infuriated New Orleans policeman.

Senator Conkling called at the White House on learning of the President's illness, and extended his sympathies to Mrs. Garfield. He is now the guest of Gen. Grant at Long Branch.

The topic under discussion at the St. James Hall on the first Thursday evening in August is a very interesting one. "Which is the mightiest the pen or the sword." All are invited to participate.

The city is still healthy and business is booming; the railroad excursion to Baton Rouge early next month is hailed with joy by all of our citizens. A visit to the Capital will be only a pleasant morning ride.

A correspondent from Delta reports progress in that section. He says the crops are fine and business prospects are much improved. A better feeling exists among all classes. The republicans of that section joins in the recommendation of Gov. Pinchback for Surveyor of the Port.

It is pleasing to know that the President is again convalesant. The anxiety caused by the change on Saturday and Sunday last has nearly disappeared, and every one is again hopeful that the President will yet recover. The sympathy shown in behalf of President Garfield is unparalled in history.

THE ALBANY CONTEST.

One of the greatest controversies that ever existed in the ranks of the republican party was settled on last Friday at Albany. The legislature of New York has rendered its decision which must be acquiesed in by all good and patriotic republicans throughout the country. The gentlemen elected, Messrs. Miller and Lapham, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Platt and Conkling, are republicans, and will no doubt do all in their power to defend the principles of the party, and we hope reflect credit upon the great State who has selected them for this high and important trust. But we cannot fail to enquire. Where is the great man, who has so conspiciously defended his party against the assaults of the enemy for the past eighteen years, with such unparalled ability and success? He has been relegated for the time to private life. If the means which brought about his defeat was honorable, we would have nothing to say, but when we consider the wild measures resorted to, to overthrow this great leader, we cannot fail to express our regrets.

No crusade against the democratic party was ever urged with more unrelenting hostility than against Senator Conkling. Had he been a Dennis Kearny, or the most despicable profligate in the country, he could not have been more brutally treated than he was by many of our leading journals, and especially the almost entire colored press. Fortunately for the race, the unjust criticisms brought about by office seeking journals, does not reflect the sentiments of the masses, for this great statesman, whose character has not yet been tarnished by official corruption. No matter how wrong Senator Conkling may have been for resigning his seat in the Senate, it can never justify the wholesale abuse heaped upon him by an ungrateful, and partisan press. No matter how autocratic he may have appeared, there is no excuse for those of our race who joined in the unfair denounciation of the man who stood in the foremost rank battling for our liberties. From the time that he introduced the first resolution in the House looking toward our emancipation, down to the day he resigned his seat, he stood in the Halls of Congress, as the guardian of our rights. He was the fortress that was alone impregnable against bourbon democratic misles, and who always routed the cohorts by his powerful, and unanswerable arguments, and every vote will be found recorded, "yea," wherever our rights have been involved.

We can understand the treatchery of the democrats, who by their wily sympathy have not only attempted, but for the time being succeeded in deluding the republicans by causing them to strike down the man who they could not succeed in striking down by fair means nor by foul; but to-day they are rejoicing over their fallen enemy, slain in the house of his friends. The progressive democracy of the North and South have been more liberal toward Senator Conkling, regreting his retirement from the Senate, which may be the means of leaving that body entirely at the mercy of the great and greedy monopolists of the country. If the matter has been decided at Albany it will be well for the party. The friends of the Senator bowed to the will of the majority and there all bitterness should end. The boistrous organs should hide their faces in shame, put on sack cloth and ashes and repent the injustice done the ablest defender of the party.

There are breakers yet ahead. We do not believe that the defeat at Albany is the political death of Senator Conkling; but we expect to see this great chieften arise from the arena, and take the lead of the republican hosts in the fall campaign and lead the State of New York once more to victory. We honor our great leader more, because Bourbon Democracy honor him so little. If they did not fear him, they would not be so anxious to destroy him. Their seeming sympathy for the success of the administration is not real. The pronounciamento issued at Albany is sufficient warning. When in 1884 they present Hancock as their standard bearer, with a solid South again behind then, they will rejoice to know that there is no Conkling to rally the calms, and unmask them before the country. We speak thus because we are jealous of the success of our party, it cannot be said that we are bowing befoee Senator Conkling for any favors because he has none to bestow, but in the interest of our race, our country and our party, we cannot fail to raise our voice in behalf of the greatest, the noblest, and the ablest defender of the great principles of republicanism. Let our ranks be closed in, let abuse against all good and true republicans be stoped, let the press cease its unmanly efforts, and foster that fraternity, and unity, necessary to permanent success.

ANOTHER GUITEAU.

Some members of the police seem to have the same mania to shoot down Negros as the brutal and half crazed Guiteau had to assassinate the President. Not long ago officer Commons shot down the man Decuir, and was allowed to go "scot free." That brutal act was quickly followed by the shooting of a colored boy, and now comes the most outrageous of all. On Monday evening last at the half-way station, a most brutal tragedy was enacted which ought to cause the police authorities to blush with shame, for the reckless course pursued by these would be peace makers. Officer Ryan with the same gusto and deliberation of his predecessor Commons, without authority or law, shot down the innocent Negro Adison Harvey, upon the simple statement of Captain John Milloyt of the schooner Try Again. Adison died, and Ryan ought to be hung. This manner of sacrificing life is becoming too notorious among these police officers for the safety of the community. We are not here to paliate the crime of any colored individual. But we say that they should receive the same human treatment extended to all criminals, in all christian communities.

If the girl Elizabeth Bartley willfully committed the hellish deed by poisoning those innocent babes no punishment can be too severe. Likewise that white fiend who ravished his own step daughter, together with the one who committed the unheard of crime of ravishing a poor maniac whilst in chains, should after due process of law be hung up as living examples to the civilized world. The outrages committed on colored individuals are too numerous, many of them not even coming under the notice of the law. The particulars of an instance of a poor colored boy who was tortured to death by willful neglect in the Parish Prison will be given in our next issue, it is a crying shame upon the city. His sister was denied the privilege of seeing him, and when she was allowed to see him and take him to her home he died a few hours afterwards. The Democrat is the only paper which seem to express any horror at all of these outrages. We trust that the authorities will meet out even handed justice in these cases, which is crying aloud to high heaven as a curse against this city.

The circulation of the LOUISIANIAN having increased so rapidly among our French speaking population, we find it absolutely necessary to devote a part of our columns to that language. With this issue, we begin our french department. Two of the ablest french writers in our midst have kindly consented to furnish the matter for our columns. Hereafter almost the entire front page will be devoted to french. We trust that the LOUISIANIAN in its new departure will be hailed with that success which has marked its recent course.

The rejoinder of Elder Green found in another column, is a repetition of the same old twattle with no new issues interesting to the public, filled with personalities and inuendoes. Holding as we do the Elder in high esteem, we cannot descend to this childlike face scratching, and shall therefore dismiss the whole subject matter upon the statements made in our last.

THE MINT AND THE SUB-TREASURY.

In our last we promised to show the result of our final investigation of those two departments. In company with Judge Gla, president of the Grand Council Colored Men's Protective Union, we called at the Mint. We found Superintendent Davis to be a very courteous gentleman and ready to give any information we desired. Mr. Davis stated that the LOUISIANIAN had done him an injustice in its first article upon the Mint, and also by holding him personally responsible for the small representation given to colored men.

He recognized the justice of their claim, and held himself in readiness to do justice if he could get the cooperation of the other heads of the departments in the building. Mr Davis states that on assuming charge of the Mint he found only two colored men employed, since then he has increased the number to seven, and is willing to further increase the representation, but was powerless to do so in other departments, owing to the following section of the law:

SECTION 3D ON APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The authority given by section 3504, Revised Statutes, the Assayer, Melter and Refiner, Coiner and Engraver to nominate for appointment in their respective departments, will be considered as applying to all employees for whose conduct they are respectively responsible.

It will thus be seen that the Assayer, Melter and Refiner, and Coiner must recommend the individuals to be appointed by the Superintendent. Mr. Davis is not alone responsible, but these other individuals who until now have been hiding themselves behind the skirts of the Superintendent are the chief obstacles in the way of colored representation. The principal one is Dr. Bonzano, who has nearly forty employees in his department, and none colored. Why should Dr. Bonzano, be allowed to hold this position under such circumstances without a protest from our people? He is really more at fault than Mr. Davis. Then comes Dr. Albric the Assayer, in the same category with little or no colored representation in his office. Dr. Bonzano and Dr. Albric must either ammend this matter, or receive the condemnation and united protests of our people. We shall place them in their true light before Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall, and before the Administration, who cannot fail to do justice in this matter. We do not intend to allow individuals to occupy these positions at the cost of our suffrages without raising our voice against them. At present there is no Coiner. This is the department in which ladies are employed. Mr. Davis states positively that if a Coiner is appointed with liberal views who will make the recommendation of colored ladies and men in his department, he will make the appointments immediately.

The LOUISIANIAN can only make the demand and produce the facts, and it is for the leaders to take hold and manage the fight. Insist on Dr. Albric and Dr. Bonzano to do justice or step down and out. Insist upon the appointment of a Coiner who *will* be disposed to do right. The LOUISIANIAN'S demand is 10 women and 27 men out of 100, which is the actual number of persons employed. We think it a fair demand. We have Mr. Davis's word that he is disposed to act, with the cooperation of these gentlemen.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

We called upon Gov. Flanders, who very readily gave us the statistics of his office. He stated that he had 8 employees himself included, all republicans, no ex-soldiers and no colored men. He found the office as it is with the exception of one office held by a colored man which has been abolished. The employees were all experts and confidential, and he would not discharge them save for cause. We enquired if there was no way by which colored republicans could be represented in his office? He said no way except by a vacancy, in which event he might employ a colored man. We informed the Gov. that the race demanded some representation and would insist in the demand, and that the LOUISIANIAN would be necessarily employed in that direction. That the party could not possibly be kept intact by this wholesale ignoring of colored republicans. We suggest that a concerted plan of action be had, and the demand be regularly made and insisted upon. We have presented the facts, and shall hold ourselves in readiness to continue the fight all along the line until the race be fairly represented.

A Communication from W. S. Posey, of St. Mary Parish, Secretary of the Colored Men's Protective Union in that section, informs us that a large and sympathising meeting unanimously indorsed the resolutions of condolence passed by the Grand Council in behalf of the President.

CIVIL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The efforts of the LOUISIANIAN in denouncing the outrages perpetrated against the race at our Lake Resorts and other public places, has caused a spontaneous response from our people, who have demanded a call for a mass meeting to assemble in this city at the St. James Hall on Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets on the second Wednesday in October 1881, to take into consideration these greivances and to form a permanent organization, and raise the necessary funds to prosecute our claims through the courts of the State. It has been the opinion of the LOUISIANIAN that neither the State, nor judicial authorities are responsible for these acts, but a few prejudiced and lawless individuals are determined to set aside all statutes and laws, to gratify their uncivilized notions.

Every parish in the State is required to send the largest delegation possible to represent them at this meeting. It must be understood that this is a question that reaches every man woman and child in the State, and no better time than this can present itself for action. The man who fails to do his duty now, must forever hereafter hold his peace. We feel convinced that in the prosecution of this claim that we will have the sympathy of all fair minded individuals irrespective of race or party. Let the leading men of the race come forward with energy and zeal, and solve this question upon a legal basis. There being no political issues before the country at this time, the matter can be prosecuted dispassionately, without engendering political animosities or strifes. Let our friends in the city, and throughout the country respond largely to the call, and their efforts will be crowned with abundant success.

AGAIN.

LOUISIANA.

RIPE FOR THE ROPE—A NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

SHREVEPORT, LA., July 19, 1881.

On Sunday two negroes, in the employ of M. J. Scott, at Kingston, were arrested, charged with killing and robbing him on Saturday night. His watch was found in the bosom of Wash Allen and blood on his pants worn the night of the killing. Last night some time about midnight, thirty or forty masked men, from Kingston neighborhood, went to Mansfield twelve miles distant, and overpowered the jailor, taking Allen with them they left town. He was this forenoon found swinging to a limb in front of Scott's store.

Rains last week and light showers this week done much good.—New Orleans Times.

ARKANSAS.

DRUNKEN GUARDS RELEASE FOUR MURDERERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19, 1881.

Holland, Casey, Davis and Lee, four murderers, escaped last night from the Franklin county jail at Ozark. Holland and Casey were accessories of Charles Helphrey, who murdered Burgess James, a wealthy Yell county planter, in 1878. Helphrey escaped from the same jail a month ago. The accessories were now on trial and the same nearly through, this being a new trial, both having previously been convicted and new trial granted. Lee and Davis had been convicted of separate murders. Report said the guard was drunk and unlocked the doors, telling the inmates to go. Great excitement prevails.—N. O. Times.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

RETRIBUTION FOR A RAVISHER.

Nashville, July 19.—Houston Turner, colored, who committed an outrage on a white woman on the 8th inst., was taken from Murfreesboro jail last night by a mob and hanged. He confessed the crime.—N. O. Times.

In our last letter we said: "Last week it was King, this week it is Smith, next week it will be somebody else."

The telegraph answers Wash Allen and Houston Turner. There is not a particle of evidence that either of these men was guilty of the crime for which both suffered death; yet the civilized world has been compelled to accept that double murder without being able to do more than the registering of it to the credit of barbarism.

Some leading Daily of this city in opposing the organization of a vigilance committee, argued that the course which this committee intended to pursue, was more becoming to the "Western frontier," than to this commercial metropolis.

There is certainly one point in favor of the "Western frontier," that there are no discrimination there. Parties who dwell in that place understand perfectly well the danger they run, and are always prepared to sell dear any attempt made upon them. Life there is maintained by a sort of guerilla war, which renders killing necessary.

The "Western frontier," at least what that journal is pleased to call by that name, does not boast of its learned judges and impartial juries, for that material seems to be totally unnecessary even as an ornament. But Tennessee, Arkansas or Louisiana do claim superior virtue, and that claim gives us the right to censure their shortcomings.

The tone of the Southern papers may be very temperate as far as policy is concerned, and even so apparently fair as to draw a few cheap compliments from independent journals of the North, yet it is far from being a safe criterion by which to judge of the people's temper.

About a century back, it was believed all over the world, that Negroes were not men. But fortunately for the fame of humanity, this idea has been exploded by the hard pressure of facts and figures. Latter time have found them men, soldiers and citizens, and they seem to have passed from one gradation to another without the slighest perceptible difficulty.

Relaxing your hold upon them as mere animals, you want to prove that they are barbarians, by charging them with the most heinous crimes, in order that humanity may be induced to drink down the gall with as little reluctance as possible. It is a poor way gentlemen to prove that men are uncivilized by substituting the swift and brutal agency of force, to the regular and recognized forms of constitutional remedy. You cannot plead impulse as a pallation for these cold-blooded murders. Your arrangements bear the most visible traces of malicious aforethought, in that without any clue to a crime, twenty-five or fifty men are always successful in capturing a black devil, who never lives the space of twenty-four hours between the moment of his confinement and that of his execution.

On the other hand, men like Currie and others are allowed the full chances of timid judges and packed juries, and when these fails, they are either acquitted on the plea of insanity or released by "drunken guards."

Let it not be said that we favor either rape, murder or robbery: on the contrary, it is in that spirit of abhorrence for crime, that we are so persistent in demanding an "impartial trial." We are opposed to the vendetta, we are opposed to lynching, whether the victims be black or white, and whether they be of one nationality or another.

We want no man or set of men, whether masked or unmasked, to take the life of other men without authority; this is our point, and nothing else.

R. L. DESDUNES.

"THE TEMPEST IN A TEA POT CONTROVERSY."

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Sir—I am glad that the only points or questions of public interest involved in the above named controversy, are conceeded by you to be as we have stated. You do not deny the existence of the standing rules we quoted regarding decision of debates. You do not deny that the effort at the opening of this debate to have judges, and a decision was negatived, and you tell us by implication that your reporter does not mean to charge any irregularity in the proceedings.

Well, now that ought to settle it. No one cares whether you or I, or both of us, be Popes or bigots or what not, so we regard the truth in our public utterances concerning the actions of others than ourselves.

As I said before, the resolutions before the public can speak for themselves. They need no defense. I think the article written by myself will also need a little defense from the charge "recklessness and violence," when compared with your last inconsistent and disingenious production, as the resolution.

You say you will not "reply to the words supercilious, &c." Well, the word supercilious is not to be found in my original manuscript. My word was superserviceable and answers as it was meant to answer a better purpose than the word supersilious.

The report in one paragraph stated that Rev. Green's motion which failed to be seconded. Rev. Astwood's appeal to Burch and Green, and the jeers all occurred at the same time. Your last statement is, "Green did make the motion and failed to get a second, Astwood did appeal to Burch and Green as stated. It was Burch who jeered whilst Astwood was speaking," and yet, "Mr. Burch was mad at Mr. Lewis and left the room in a rage before the gentleman made his motion."

ONE WORD MORE.

While I have no aspiration to be a Pope or to exercise papal power or influence over my flock, (whom I love with the devotion which a pastor ought to feel toward those for whom he labors,) I can only say that I would regard this reference to my influence over "his self-constituted association," as the highest compliment that could be paid an humble pastor, except for the false source from which it comes. Experience proves that it would not be safe to suppose it possible for even this opinion of our friend to be correct, and for the same reason none of us will think harshly of the attempt to insinuate servility on the part of our good people.

We will endure whatever may result from the estimate placed upon us by those who strike so wide the mark as our very faulty censors have done.

Respectfully,

A. M. GREEN.

(Communicated.)

Mr. A. A. Lacey takes pleasure in notifying his many friends that the grand little Pinafore and Concert entertainment that was to take place on the 23d instant, has been postponed until further notice.

The entertainment given by the various classes of Union Chapel M. E. Church, on last Saturday evening, the 16th inst., was a nice and pleasant one, and will not soon be forgotten by the many friends and well wishers. We trust God that all efforts of this kind will meet with crowning success.

We are pleased to say on last Thursday evening the 14th inst., that we were pleasantly entertained by listening at a masterly sermon, subject the Prodigal son's return, by Brother Thos. Epolite, the speaker spoke with power to impress, which brought a manifestation of a spiritual sensation throughout the congregation, this sermon demonstrates light adorning.

An appeal made by Mr. A. A. Lacey to every colored man, woman, and child throughout the entire State and city, that it is a crime against their own conscience to be without the WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN in their possession, the only trumpet that speaks in advocacy the actual sentiments of the colored race and to be without it is a crime.

Local.

The tube of that thermometer will burst!

Red hot! Still heating!! Now reported "107° in the shade" at the Mint.

If the Mint is garrisoned by a "Davis-ion," who is the General in command?

Query;—Is it not about time for that "Tempest in a Tea Pot" to subside?

Mr. George A. Jett, is teaching a summer term in Iberville parish, in Don's ward.

The only "shade" discernible in the Sub-Treasury Department established in this city, is the U. S. Register's signature.

Gen. Thomas W. Conway, formerly Superintendent of Public Education of this State, arrived in the city during the week.

Married:—On Friday, 15th inst., at the Parish Rectory, Rev. Father Kenney officiating. Miss Sarah W. Johnston to Mr. Joseph Dugue.

Hon. T. T. Allain, of Iberville parish, arrived from his plantation on Monday, 25th inst. Reports his crop in fine condition and expects a good yield.

Mr. T. B. Stamps, cotton factor and commission merchant, left last Monday, 25th inst., for the Northern section of Mississippi and Arkansas, on a general commercial tour.

How'ard did the Ex-Judge from St. Tammany parish, strike the Lottery? Why, for $300. Since his last visit to this city, the jovial Judge has seen "some change,"—in his pocket.

The order of the Knights of Pythias have organized four Lodges in the city, and several more Lodges will soon be constituted. Sir Wm. H. Green, is the District Deputy Supreme Chancellor Commander.

There must be "death in the Pot," and the "*holy words:*" "absolute falsehood, false statement, disingenuous, inconsistent, perversion, conspiracies, schemes," and other harmless billingsgate must be the ingredients.

Miss Alice B. Cottrell and Miss Jennie G. Simms, teachers of the Dryades School, are sojourning in Pike county, Miss., near Summit. Mrs. Cottrell accompanies the young ladies, and they are the guests of Mrs. Calvin Walker.

Mr. Charles A. Bourgeois, of St. Charles parish, was in town last week, for the purpose of purchasing machinery for his farm. Mr. Bourgeois is the leading young man of his parish; a substantial farmer, and solid business man.

Mr. H. C. C. Astwood, our editor, leaves to-morrow for Pattersonville, La., to attend the grand celebration in honor of the emancipation of the British West Indies. He will be one of the orators of the day.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. A. L. Henderson, made a hurried trip to the city last week, on a visit to his mother, who had been seriously ill. He has returned to Bayou Sarah, La. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Henderson is recovering her health.

Don't forget that, on Monday, August 1st, La Societe des Dames de l'Avenir de Bienfaisance et d'Assistance Mutuelle, will give a grand picnic at Lœper's Park, for the benefit of their relief fund. Tickets of admission for adults 25 cents, children 15 cents. Dancing will commence at 12 m., and end at 12 p. m.

Mr. George Jones, one of the distinguished stumpers of the 4th ward, wants to know who were the parties, that indeavored to disfigure his anatomy by playfully firing six shots in the direction of his fleeing form, near the Spanish Fort. His nether limbs have a good understanding, for they did not stand on the order of going.

Gen. Robert B. Elliott, the eloquent orator, Ex-member of Congress from South Carolina, will deliver the oration of the day, at the grand celebration in honor of the Emancipation of the British West Indies, at the Fair Grounds, on Monday, August 1st, 1881. Promenade Concert and dancing from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated by the wonderful Electric Lights. Admission 25 cents.

The "Knights of Athena" will give their initial entertainment at Loeper's Park, on Wednesday, 17th proximo. The "elite" of our American and Creole Social Circles will receive invitations and be present at the Knights' first complimentary promenade concert and dance. The following gentlemen are the officers and members, viz—John W. Cooke, President; Henry L. Grandpre, Vice-President; Charles W. Vance, Treasurer; Lonis T. Kenner, Secretary. Executive Committee—A. B. Kennedy, Chairman; J. Raleigh Wilson, Ad. J. Wakefield. Reception Committee—Joseph Asberry, Chairman; James O. Hoggatt, Alexander J. Kenner, Theodore L. Mason.

Knights Templar, As an indication of the appreciation among the Brotherhood of the exalted merits of the higher orders of Masonry among our people in this State, as well as a sign of the expanding of the beneficent influences of the order, it is gratifying to chronicle the institution in this city on Tuesday night last, of a second Commandery, under the jurisdiction of Ohio, officered as follows: Eminent Commander, Sir A. P. Williams; Generalissimo, Sir J. S. Newman; Capt. General, Sir J. Henri Burch; Prelate Sir C. H. Thompson, D. D.; Treasurer, Sir Wm. G. Brown; Recorder, Sir H. McCray; Senior Warden, Sir Jas. Lewis; Junior Warden Sir Chas. H. Cripps; Sword Bearer, Sir Geo. D. Geddes; Standard Bearer, Sir Isidor Rieras; Warder, Sir A. R. Blount; Sentinel, Sir C. T. Boutte. "Bethany" is the name of the new Commandery.

Monday August 1st proximo, will be a gala day. It is the 14th anniversary day of that grand organization—Les Jeunes Amis, which they will celebrate at the Magnolia Garden. They will parade our principal thoroughfares with 300 members in line, marching to the martial music of the celebrated German Brass Band. Les Jeunes Amis always present a handsome appearance, and we anticipate that the American belles and Creole beauties will be out to greet them with sweet smiles along the line of march. Many a handsome cavalier will be the recipient of fine bouquets from fair hands.

The Society will leave its Hall at 7 o'clock a. m. and proceed to the Cathedral, where a solemn high mass will be sung. Their banner will be crowned with two beautiful wreathes by their young lady friends. One will be received on St. Philippe street, between Treme and Marais streets, and will be presented by Miss Louisiana Gignac, on behalf of the "Young Ladies of Les Jeunes Amis." Another on Marais street, between Conti and Bienville streets, will be presented by Miss Marie Populus, on behalf of the young ladies of the Second District.

The officers of the society will invite their special guests to a punch. The fireworks for the evening entertainment will be a grand pyrotechnic display of historic figures. Admission 50 cents. Ladies and children free.

Mr. A. Cheval, Grand Marshal; Aids to the Grand Marshal, Messrs. Emile Forstall, Felix Faquet, Louis Carlon, Edward M. Clark, Joseph Cousteau and A. P. Saloy. When the society selected the above named gentlemen for Grand Marshal and Aids, it was determined to have a fine parade.

Route—From the Masonic Hall to Treme, to St. Philippe, to Marais, to Rampart, to St. Louis, to Chartres, to the Cathedral, from thence to Royal, to Orleans, to Rampart, to St. Philippe, to Marais, to Esplanade, to St. Claude, to St. Bernard, to Claiborne, to Bayou Road, to Galvez, to Esplanade, out to the Magnolia Gardens. This grand entertainment will excell all the magnificent efforts which has given so much fame to Les Jeunes Amis.

PROSPECTUS.

Nos efforts constants pour défendre la cause du libéralisme semblent être appréciés au dela de notre attente. Les encouragements que nous recevons de toutes parts sont une preuve que, jusqu'ici, nous n'avons pas faibli à notre mission de maintenir haut et ferme notre drapeau, qui est celui du droit et de la justice. C'est donc guidé par le devoir d'étendre, autant que possible, l'essor du Louisianian, que nous avons conçu l'idée d'ajouter une partie française à notre journal. Nous pensons que nos lecteurs de langue française apprécieront nos motifs et nous accorderont leur bienveillant patronage. L'approbation et l'appui d'un public éclairé sont la plus noble ambition du journaliste. Aussi ne négligerons-nous rien pour que notre journal, comme organe républicain, occupe le rang qui lui est dû dans la presse louisianaise.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD.
Editeur.

DIÉS IRAES.

En vain essaie-t-on d'arrêter la marche du progrès, il poursuivra sa course, écrasant sur son passage, tous ceux qui essayront de l'enrayer. Nous savons que les préjugés *enracinés* ne se dissipent pas graduellement comme l'avance ceux qui se plaignent de ce qu'on est convenu d'appeler notre impatience. Il faut donc rompre en visière à ces préjugés. L'histoire est là pour nous prouver que c'est par une action soudaine et énergique que l'on parvient à les abattre. Les efforts modérés, quelque continus qu'ils soient, ne parviendront jamais à les faire disparaître. Comme le chêne de la fable, ils résistent aux premiers coups de la tempête, mais que ces coups redoublent, ils seront alors complètement renversés.

Ils tomberont, comme est tombé le paganisme qui a disparu soudainement de la scène, le jour où Théodosius lui porta le coup fatal. Aussi longtemps que les idoles des faux dieux étaient respectées, aucun changement réel n'avait eu lieu dans les sentiments du peuple. Tout le pouvoir des vieux usages, de l'habitude, accablaient les chrétiens dans leurs efforts à faire adopter la loi nouvelle. Ils étaient victimes de l'injustice, de la calomnie et de l'abus de la force. Ils étaient mis pour ainsi dire au banc de la société. S'il leur avait fallu attendre l'effet lent et graduel de quelques concessions pour jouir de toute la plénitude de leurs droits et changer les sentiments du peuple païen à leur égard, ils seraient encore placés aujourd'hui dans la même condition. C'est par l'attitude ferme et résolu de l'empereur Romain que les temples païens furent renversés. Les persécuteurs des chrétiens comprirent alors qu'il y avait quelque chose de changé dans la législation. Ils ouvrirent les yeux, se soumirent devant la croix suprême, et ne tardèrent pas à honorer ceux qu'ils avaient jusque à persécutés et méprisés.

Partout où nous voyons que de grandes réformes dictées par la justice, ont été réalisées, nous observons toujours que la transformation a été brusque. Pourquoi donc n'espérerions nous pas la réalisation de nos aspirations, quand dans ce siècle de progrès et de lumières, nous avons en notre faveur une révolution d'idées toute faite et une loi égalitaire écrite en toutes lettres dans nos constitutions et dans nos codes. A chaque contravention, évoquons cette loi, nous souvenant toujours, qu'en dépit du vieux dicton: "la force prime le droit," il nous sera donné d'obtenir la justice qui nous est due.

LES FRANÇAIS EN AFRIQUE.

Jusqu'ici les armes françaises ont éprouvé quelques échecs. Bon-Amena, le chef des insurgés algériens, marabout de Moghar, paraît être un stratégiste habile. Cependant malgré ses récents exploits dans le Sud de la province d'Oran, on ne peut douter du succès final des troupes françaises. C'est là une question de temps. En France, cependant, une forte inquiétude règne au sujet de l'expédition de la Tunisie, et s'il est vrai que la Porte, en dépit de ses déclarations pacifiques, ait envoyé de nouvelles troupes dans la Tripolitaine, cela ne manque pas d'être un fait grave qui exigera de la part de la France de plus grands efforts pour pacifier ses colonies algériennes, qu'elles ne l'avaient espéré au début de l'expédition.

GUERRE À L'INJUSTICE.

Le titre de cet article annonce au public un des points cardinaux de la grande lutte que le journal Le Louisianais se propose de livrer à l'oppression de quelque part qu'elle vienne.

Les lois étant en notre faveur nous demanderons raison, par voie judiciaire, de tout attentat fait aux droits de l'homme.

Puisque la loi nous accorde ce que l'homme nous refuse, il n'y a pas autre chose à faire, que de montrer de la résistance, et de soutenir le combat jusqu'au bout de nos forces.

Nous n'admettrons aucun compromis dans nos procès: nous jouerons perte ou gain. Les humiliations que nous subissons tous les jours deviennent de plus en plus insupportables. Il faudra détruire le cancer, ou il nous détruira.

Il faut un remède énergique, et nous le cherchons dans l'action.

Une société de patriotes avec le secours de l'argent, voilà ce que la situation exige. Nous n'ignorons pas que l'indifférence chez les créoles a été telle qu'ils se sont éloignés depuis longtemps de l'arène politiques, mais nous savons aussi que cette indifférence a eu sa raison d'être, par les désappointements qu'ils ont éprouvés, lorsque le patriotisme était immolé à l'ambition des spéculateurs. La voix du vrai nous rappelle à l'œuvre et nous invite à sortir de cet état d'isolement où l'effet de certains événements nous avait réduits; nous devons renouveler nos efforts, en fesant cause commune avec tous ceux qui se déclareront sincèrement les défenseurs des "droits égaux."

Cicatrisons nos blessures; armons-nous d'un nouveau courage, et fesons face encore une fois à l'ennemi acharné qui nous dispute notre place au soleil de la liberté.

La cause qui nous engage est digne de nous unir: il faut cette puissance dont l'union seule est capable, pour atteindre le but que nous nous proposons. Quoique le chemin qui conduit au succès soit hérissé d'obstacles, nous avons ferme confiance d'y arriver bientôt, si seulement nous recevons l'appui de tous les vrais amis de la justice.

Il s'agit donc, chers concitoyens, de prendre une part active dans l'entreprise. Quant aux alliances qui ont toujours manqué au besoin, l'expérience nous exige impérieusement de les écarter. Il nous faut prendre la chose en main, afin de la conduire d'après nos propres intentions et nos propres ressources.

Espérons que le règne des "baillons" est éteint, et que l'homme pourra parler et agir librement dans l'intérêt de la justice.

Quant à nous, notre devise est toute trouvée: "Guerre à l'injustice, et vive le droit!"

R. L. Desdunes.

Voici d'après l'auteur du Fool's Errand les idées sudistes sur les droits de leurs anciens esclaves:

Les esclaves sont libres mais ils ne sont pas nos égaux. Nous n'avons aucune mauvaise pensée à l'égard des hommes de couleur, tant qu'ils restent à leur place; mais ils ne sont pas nos égaux, et ne peuvent l'être. Nous ne souffrirons ni qu'ils nous gouvernent, ni qu'ils soient admis en état d'égalité avec la race blanche.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY
—AND—
SILVERWARE.
No. 95 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.
☞AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.☜
June 6, 1874.

E. OFFNER'
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
174.....Canal Street.....174
(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227....Customhouse Street....227
Corner of Treme street,
feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew St.

C. E. GIRARDEY,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
"New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1881.

BOARDING HOUSE
No. 27 Villere St.
(Cor. Customhouse st.)
J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

THE
PEOPLE'S
TRUE FRIEND.
COLLINS' SALVE
IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE
ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC
SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,
GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜
From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,
J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY
LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the Louisianian will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the Louisianian from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.
Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

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This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company will give at New Orleans, La., on

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 9, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,
CLASS H.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to
$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881,
AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

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9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of August 9, 1881.
ALL THE PRIZES ARE
PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-1-1y

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

26th YEA.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

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MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
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1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

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FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

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And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankin, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

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All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that gets off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

M. W. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
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.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Troeclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
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Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Bieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

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E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
C. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

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Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
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R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas
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Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam and Common.

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Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
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A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
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A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

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Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

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—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretis Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
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COLLINS' SALVE

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 2, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to its value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

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Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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